

KENTUCKY GAZETTE

[NUMB. XLVIII.]

SATURDAY, AUGUST 13, 1796

[VOL. IX.]

SIGN PAINTING

Of all descriptions, done by

EMMOR TREGO,

At Capt. WILLIAM ALLEN'S.

Lexington, August 11.

ORCEBALLY to an order of the county court of Jefferson, will be sold at public auction, on the 15th Sep. next, on 12 months credit, in Louisville, sundry slaves of the estate of Edmund Taylor, decd.

JOHN THURSTON,
WILLIAM TAYLOR, } Com.
RICHARD TAYLOR, }
RO BRECKINRIDGE, }

August 8, 1796. 1st

TO BE SOLD

TO the highest bidder, on Monday the fifth day of September next, at the late dwelling-house of Robert Todd, deceased in Scott county, the remaining part of the personal estate of the said decedent, consisting of stock of different kinds, farming utensils, household furniture, &c. also will be rented on the same day, for a term of years, the plantation whereon the said Todd resided at the time of his death.

The terms will be made known on the day of sale.

JOHN PARKER, Ex'or.
The subscriber takes this method of informing all those concerned, that commissioners are appointed by law to execute a deed for any lands which Robert Todd, r. s. dec. in his lifetime was bound to convey by any written contract. And also to receive conveyances for any land which the said decedent was entitled to, for leasing, or otherwise. **JOHN PARKER.**
Lexington August 10, 1796. 2w

FOUND.

ON the road leading from Lexington to Boone's station, a small bag with some cloaths in it, and a bribe; which the owner may have upon paying the expense of this advertisement—for further particulars apply to the printer hereof.

2w

AS the scheme of a lottery in the town of Paris and county of Bourbon, for raising the sum of 2500 dollars for opening the navigation of the fourth fork of Licking river, published in the Kentucky Gazette; would subject the Managers to be accountable for one third of the tickets which might be in their hands at the commencement of the drawing agreeable to the scheme published—The Managers have therefore resolved, that the drawing of said lottery shall not commence until the whole of the tickets can be disposed of.

By order of the Board.

AMOS EDWARDS, C. B.
Bourbon, August 6, 1796.

BE known, that we the subscribers, did on the fourth day of July, 1796, voluntarily come and acknowledge before God and the world, that we never knew any thing of Charles Quirey, but that of an honest man, and the story that we circulated and reported against him we acknowledge to be a LIE and notorious falsehood. Given under our hands and seals the day above written.

THOMAS JOHNSON. (seal)

SAMUEL JOHNSON. (seal)

Teste, Moses Black.

Henry Botman.

N. B. Thomas and Samuel Johnson live on Brush run, branch of Floyd's fork, Jefferson county.

CHARLES QUIREY.

AKEN up by the subscriber on Three Lick, in Washington county, a bay horse that has had the poll evil, ten years old, fourteen hands high, appraised to 15l.

HUGH SNODGRASS.

TAKEN up by the subscriber on the waters of Dry run, Scott county, a bay horse colt, two years old this spring, appears to be fresh gelded, a star in his forehead, his near hind foot white, no visible brand, appraised to 6l.

WM. STEAL.

April 26, 1796.

AKEN up by the subscriber, living in Clarke county, on Strady Lick creek, a dark brown filly, judged to be two years old this spring, no perceivable brand, appraised to 8l.

CORNELIUS DERNALL.

May 18, 1796.

Taken up by the subscriber, living on Salt river, near Callahan's Mill, a brown bay horse, three years old this spring, branded on the near halter 10, his mane hangs to the knees, is about 13 hands and half high, the above horse came into the millpond last spring, and was since been gelded 27 days, appraised to 40l.

JOHN LIGHTFOOT.

Franklin county, April 4.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, living near the mouth of McConnell's run, Scott county, a brown horse, some faded spots and wide on his withers on both sides, branded on the near shoulder thus 1—fifteen hands one inch high, about twelve years old, appraised to 12l.

JOHN W. DAVIS.

June 1, 1796.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, a bright bay mare, branded 1 S both hind feet white, a hip, four years old, about fourteen and an half hands high, appraised to 12l.

BENJAMIN MARTIN.

June 28, 1796.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, living in Franklin county, on a branch of Bailey's run, 3 miles from Thomas Lillard's, an iron gray horse, about fourteen hands high, not docked, has no perceivable brand, judged to be six years old, has marks of the collar and some faded spots, also some white spots on the udder, appraised to 15l.

JAMES MITCHELL.

August 4, 1796.

AKEN up by the subscriber, in Nelson county, near the mouth of Chaplain, a dark bay unbroken mare, fair in her forehead, a snip on her nose, three years old next spring, thirteen hands three inches high, branded on the near shoulder but not legible, appraised to 10l.

WM. DOTSON.

January 16, 1796.

Taken up by the subscriber, on a Road run, in Washington county, a grey mare, three years old, thirteen hands and a half high, appraised to 14l.

Also a strawberry roan yearling horse colt, with three white feet, nine hands high, appraised to 3l.

SAMUEL ROBINSON.

May 6, 1796.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, in Washington county, on Three Lick, a bay mare blind of one eye, two hind feet white, a blaze face, trots natural, fourteen and a half hands high, appraised to 15l. ros.

JOHN MCCARTLIN.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, living on Pope's creek, in Washington county, a small gray horse, thirteen hands and an inch high, eleven or twelve years old, branded thus S on the near shoulder and buttock, appraised to 5l.

HUGH McELROY.

Taken up by the subscriber on Boone's station, Scott county, a bay horse, six years old, fourteen and a half hands high, fair in the forehead, had on a small bell, some faded spots, appraised to 15l.

JAMES SPURR.

May 13, 1796.

NOTICE.

WE shall attend commissioners appointed by the court of Madison county, on the 26th of September next, on Samuel Wells's preemption at the mouth of Mill creek, on the north fork of Licking; in order to take the depositions and perpetuate the testimony of sundry witnesses respecting said Wells's improvement, and do such other act as shall be judged necessary and agreeable to law.

ALEX. & JAS. PARKER.

Lexington, August 11, 1796.

NOTICE.

WE shall attend commissioners appointed by the court of Madison county, on the twenty-fifth of September next, on David Hanes's preemption, on the fourth line of the north fork of Licking, about one mile above Hanes's lot & Broderick's mill, in order to take the depositions and perpetuate the testimony of sundry witnesses, respecting said Hanes's claim; and do such other act as shall be judged necessary and agreeable to law.

ALEX. & JAS. PARKER.

Lexington, August 11, 1796.

NOTICE.

WE shall attend commissioners appointed by the court of Madison county, on the 26th of September next, on John McCauley's preemption on Mill creek, a branch of the north fork of Licking, adjoining near to Fitzgerald's mill; in order to take the depositions and perpetuate the testimony of sundry witnesses respecting said McCauley's claim; and do such other act as shall be judged necessary and agreeable to law.

ALEX. & JAS. PARKER.

Lexington, August 11, 1796.

NOTICE.

WE shall attend commissioners appointed by the court of Madison county, on the twenty-ninth day of September next, on John Boyd's preemption, on the head waters of Louisa creek and the waters of the north fork of Licking, in order to take the depositions and perpetuate the testimony of sundry witnesses respecting said Boyd's claim; and do such other act as shall be judged necessary and agreeable to law.

ALEX. & JAS. PARKER.

Lexington, August 11, 1796.

NOTICE.

WE the subscribers, or one of us will attend commissioners appointed by the court of Madison county, on the thirtieth day of September next, on John Ruff's preemption on the north fork of Licking; about two miles below Nicholson's mill; in order to take the depositions and perpetuate the testimony of sundry witnesses respecting said Ruff's improvement; and do such other acts as shall be judged necessary and agreeable to law.

ALEX. & JAS. PARKER.

Lexington, August 11, 1796.

NOTICE.

HAT I shall attend the commissioners appointed by the county court of Clarke, the fifth day of September next, at the beginning of an entry of five hundred acres of land in my name and entered May 10, 1786, on Stoner's fork of Licking, at a lick known by the name of Bramble's lick now, but then called the Red lick, on Gill's creek, then and there to perpetuate the testimony of certain witnesses, and do such other acts as they shall think proper, according to law.

JOHN HALLEY.

August 9, 1796.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS John Marshall, jun. on the 17th day of June 1780, made an entry of five hundred acres, to begin half a mile well of a large hickory which stands about one pole well of a spring emptying into the north fork of Licking, running thence S 22 1/2 E 14 1/2 poles, thence E. at right angles for quantity. And whereas a survey has since been made on said entry, and patent filed thereon in the name of Thomas Marshall, as assignee of the said John Marshall, and whereas the proof of the said hickory tree which is now fallen, depends on the testimony of persons now alive; this is therefore to notify all whom it may concern that I shall on Monday the third of October next, attend by my agent at the spot where the said hickory once stood, with the commissioners and sundry witnesses, & then and there perpetuate the proof where the said tree stood, and do such other and further things in the premises as may be deemed necessary and authorized by the law in this case made and provided.

THO. MARSHALL.

WHEREAS FORREST WELLS on the 25th day of June 1780, entered 320 acres upon a treasury warrant on a branch of a creek running into Licking, known by the name of Flat creek, including a cabin and improvement; at a spring about twelve miles from a town east course from the upper blue lick, on the east side of said branch and upon both sides thereof for quantity. And whereas William Wells on the 26th day of June 1780 entered 1430 acres upon a treasury warrant on the waters of Flat creek, adjoining the before entered entry on the south side to include family cabins built by Thomas Clark and co. and afterwards in February 1785 surveyed the same in two surveys. Being desirous to perpetuate testimony to establish the call in said entry and surveys, has obtained an order from Clarke court appointing commissioners to meet pursuant to an act of assembly entitled "An act to ascertain the boundaries of land and for other purposes." Notice is hereby given that the said commissioners will meet at the house of Capt. John Downing in the county of Clarke, adjacent to the said lands on the fifteenth day of September next for the purpose aforesaid, and such others as the said act points out and justifies; and thence proceed to the places specially called for in the said entries & surveys, and examine sundry witnesses that will be then introduced.

WM. WELLS.

August 9, 1796.

N. B. The commissioners to continue to attend the witnesses is done.

NOTICE.

THAT I shall attend the commissioners appointed by the court of Clarke, the fifteenth day of September next at the beginning of an entry in my name for three thousand and fifty acres of land on Flat creek near Thomas B. owl's which entry calls to begin four hundred poles north, eighty-six east of a corner tree marked for James W. Haley, which corner tree stands about a quarter of a mile well of brown's field—then and there to perpetuate the testimony of certain witnesses, and do such other acts as they shall think proper according to law.

JOHN WILKINSON.

The commissioners will sit from day to day until the business is finished.

August 9, 1796.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given to all whom it may concern, that on Friday the 16th of August next, I shall attend on the premises of an entry and survey of one thousand acres made in my own name (near Thomas B. owl's) with the commissioners appointed by the court of Bourbon, under an act of assembly for such purposes made and provided, and then and there to take the depositions of certain witnesses to perpetuate testimony relative to the beginning and boundaries of my said survey, and do such other acts and things as may be deemed requisite.

JOHN LAYSON.

July 25, 1796.

BLANK DEEDS

PARIS, May 8.

ARMY OF ITALY.

A letter from gen. Buonaparte, of the 17th Floral, addressed to the Executive Directory, mentioning that the army of Italy had taken possession of the town of Tortona, in which they found a very fine fortress, which cost the king of Sardinia more than fifteen millions. We have found therein 100 pieces of brass cannon, and caliments for 3000 men.

He adds, that the day after the suspension of arms, the army was put in movement. Scarcely has evacuated all its positions and has pushed the Po at Valence, with all his troops.

Upon the invitation of the king of Sardinia, the Neapolitans have surrendered Valence to a Piedmontese garrison.

The convention of Holland, (Batavia) has formally declared war against Great Britain.

Dronet, who has been arrested as the leader in the last Paris insurrection, is the same person who stopped Louis XVI, when on his flight from Paris to Mont Medis.

LONDON, May 11.

A report prevailed yesterday in the fashionable circles, that the king of Prussia had made an irruption into Holland. What foundation there is for such a report we cannot pretend to say; we only know that nothing which his Prussian majesty can do, however extraordinary or unexpected, can possibly create alarm in our minds.

BOSTON, July 12.

From Lisbon.

Schooner Catharine, Cox, in 45 days. Reports were confidently circulated, that Spain and England had commenced war against each other, and the reports appeared to be credited by two Spanish frigates there which immediately sailed for Spain.

From France.

Capt. Tibbitts.—His verbal information is, that hostilities had commenced on the Rhine, by a victory decisively favorable to the French; and in which 10,000 men were killed. This victory was soon after followed by another, of almost equal brilliancy, and ending in the death of 8000 men.

Letters from Paris, rate flour in that city at five francs per barrel. Letters also state, that it was hoped through the intervention of Mr. Monroe, that the decree of the government ordering foreigners to quit Paris, would be ameliorated so as to allow Americans to continue in that city—at present they are removed.

The verbal information by the arrival from France mentions, that the campaign on the Rhine had opened no less successful to the French, than in Italy.—That two engagements had taken place, in which many thousands fell.—We have seen no printed or written account of these battles; but the last papers stated that the armies on both sides the Rhine, were in continual movement, and practicing various manœuvres to conceal from each other the real operations contemplated. Such a body of hostile men could not long be neighbors without coming to blows.

SAVANNAH, June 28.

Arrived on Friday last, the French privateer Jean Creole, cap. Mitchell, from a cruise of three months, during which time, it is said, they have taken a number of valuable prizes, among which was a Spanish ship in the force trade, and from a prisoner which they liberated in this place, we are informed they took from her 25,000 dollars in specie.

NEW-YORK, July 9.

Letters from Havre of May 19, and from Paris of May 11, by the arrival at Boston, state, that there were 20,000 barrels of flour stored

in Havre, which could not be sold at 6 crowns the barrel, and that Rice was falling at Bordeaux at 14 livres tournois. The editor has also received letters from Paris by this arrival, extracts from which follow.—His correspondent says, "I think it not improbable, that the French northern and southern armies which are 400 miles asunder, will form a junction in the heart of Germany."

COMMERCE.

15 per cent. was yesterday offered as an insurance only against British piracy, the owner refusing the dangers of seas and the French, which was refused. A pretty proof this, that what matters the friends to Britain depend on her faith and friendship to wards us. [Diary.]

July 15.

Extract of a letter to the Editor, via Bolton, dated Paris, May 8, 1795.

"We have undoubted intelligence that the enemies of France, in Italy, have been reduced, within a month, 25,000.—The King of Sardinia has given up Alexandria and other ports, who permits the French to enter Turin at pleasure.—He has sued for peace.—no doubt honorable terms will be granted as usual by the French, who, I am confident, do not fight for territory, but to thwart the infamous confederation at Palnitz, and secure their own liberty."

Extract of a letter to the Editor, via Bolton dated Paris April 25, 1795.

"Since I wrote to you the 23d inst. we have further advices, that our brave allies the French, pursued their success, and, within three days after, surrounded the Austrian camp, killed their chief commander, & 3000 that were under his command, and made 8000 prisoners. The strong post of Cairo, &c. &c. with many flags, and an immense quantity of arms, were taken. Gen. Buonaparte, commanded the French. It is probable I may shortly have further important intelligence to communicate. I think it not improbable, that the French northern and southern armies, which are four hundred miles asunder, will form a junction in the very heart of Germany."

July 16.

By the arrival of the ship Three Friends, yesterday afternoon, 48 days from Amsterdam, we learn that the inhabitants of that city were placed in a disagreeable situation. There were a body of citizens to the number of 8 or 900, called cannoniers, of the lowest class in the society, who were allowed to wear fire arms.

They had lately assembled every night in gangs, and ranged about the city like madmen, in several instances committing murder. The municipality fully alarmed at these proceedings, gave orders on the 15th of May for them to assemble in front of the St. Louis house, and surrender their arms. The cannoniers assembled on the day appointed, and the light horse, and the rest of the militia, were ordered to surround them in order to disarm them. The cannoniers however remained firm, determined to surrender only with their lives. With this disposition they remained from twelve o'clock at mid-day until twelve at night.

At about half past twelve at night, they entered the Stadthouse and forcibly liberated three or four of their party, who had been condemned for murder: who were next day seen to parade the streets of the city unmolested. A body of French troops had been sent to keep the peace of the city.

July 19.

Yesterday arrived at the port, the ship Nancy, Drummond, in 66 days from Newry, in Ireland, having on board 450 passengers, in good health.—It is to be hoped, that those whole business it is, will not forget the melancholy fate which attended the emigrants who landed in this city about this season last year.

Also arrived yesterday, in 46 days from Bordeaux the ship Fame, Capt. Abel. Spoke ship Eliza from Charleston June 3, within a days sail of Bordeaux.

As this vessel failed about the 15th of June we expected to be able to announce some recent intelligence from the Republic of France, but no papers came by her.—This one important point is however established by this arrival viz: that Peace with Sardinia is definitively concluded, and that on terms exceedingly advantageous to the French Republic.

By the Minerva, Capt. Clarkson, from Amsterdam, via Halifax, we learn, that the ship Congress, Thomas Reed, master, from Amsterdam bound for this port, was captured some time since by the Affiance, a British frigate, and carried into Halifax, where she and her cargo were libelled, condemned, and sold. Capt. Reed came in the Minerva, and brought this intelligence. The Congress belonging to J. K. Hoffman of this city.

July 20.

Extract of a letter from Cape Francis, dated 9th Mellidore, June 27.

"The 3th of this month (23d June) a division or fleet (one division) making up the compliment with those that accompanied the Commodore, arrived at the port of the Cape. The news from France is good; the enemies are defeated on every side.

"The internal troubles of this colony are finally at an end, as it respects its alarms; the chiefs of the revolution are sent to France; Villate is of the number; and what is very happy for us, is, that we have been obliged to spill no more blood. Perdon on one side, to those who lay down their arms, & a formidable army ready to do against those who refuse to do so on the other: these are measures which have happily succeeded.

"The English in turn will now feel the impotency of the Republican bayonets, which had been diverted from their true object by interior commotions. Our attention will now solely be fixed against the English, who have themselves come to awaken and unite us by attacking Fort Bombard, which, guarded by a small national corps, was obliged to surrender after four hours resistance. The attention of Gen. Bonaparte was immediately drawn to this point, and precautions were taken to prevent this little advantage being of any consequence to the enemy, by cutting off all communications. On the 3d we attacked and took Fort Pleffis, which communicated with Fort Bombard and the Mole in which affair 102 English and impious emigrants who defended it, and refusing to surrender, were killed: we lost 30 men.

"The culture of the plantations of St. Domingo already recommence; and if the enemies to our present public affairs do not create new troubles every circumstance inspires new hopes of future prosperity.

"I forgot an anecdote which appeared singular to me; 15 of the English cavalry in a forre from the Mole, bound to Fort Bombard, fell in with one of our ambuscades not knowing the communication was cut off and seven of them were left dead on the field of battle; among whom was found a woman with a maul on her shoulder."

PHILADELPHIA, July 25.

AUTHENTIC INTELLIGENCE FROM ST. DOMINGO.

CAPE, June 24.

Villate and his accomplices are embarked on board the Hyacinth, a ship of war, and sent to France, where they are to stand their trial.

Dispatches transmitted by Roume (a member of the Colonial commission) from Santo Domingo, and arrived at the Cape on the 22d June, announced the arrival of Richery's Squadron, composed of 9 ships of the line, to frigates, four

sloops of war, and four armed transports with troops on board, and five millions in specie.

This Squadron, has in its passage made 22 prizes, among which is an English frigate and a sloop of war.

The corps which marched under the order of Rochambeau, Pageot and Toussaint was composed of 300 troops of the line and 5000 Africans intended against Cape Nicholas-Mole; they have already rendered themselves masters of Combarde, where they surrounded a corps of above 300 English in force, and made them prisoners; they pushed forwards, and attacked and advanced post near the Mole, supported by two pieces of artillery, which they took after having put to the sword the troops that guarded the post.

It is generally believed that Cape Nicholas-Mole and the whole portion of St. Domingo possessed by the English, will fall into the hands of the Republicans, for the enemy in those quarters are completely at variance amongst themselves.

BALTIMORE, July 19.

Yesterday arrived the brig Harriot, capt. Atkinson, from Cape Francois, 15 days. Left there—Brig Bell's Point, Cowan, schooner Sillers, Blays, and schooner Hettley and Sally, Wilton, all of Baltimore.

Capt. Atkinson informs, that a few days before he sailed, a fleet of 5 sail arrived from Brete, commanded by citizen—, late of the Madaga, who was on board Le Vengeance, of 50 guns. Three of the Squadron were armed *en suite*, and captured on their passage three British transports, and a Portuguese vessel, all of which they destroyed. They also took a Bermudian sloop from Luke's Island for finding her a runner, they manned and sent her to the Cape; she unfortunately ran on a broken bank and was lost; The crew saved and carried into Turk's Island; the governor of which placed the schooner Willing Mail, capt. How, of Boston, and sent her to the Cape, with the prisoners to be exchanged.

Great preparations were making at the Cape for a secret expedition, vast quantities of warlike stores had been landed at different times by the French Cape Nicholas-Mole was thought to be the object of the enterprise; at which place it is said there are now 7000 troops.

Gen. Toussaint had invested Fort Bombard, which he expected to reduce. The British had made two attempts to relieve the fort, but had failed in both—the succours being intercepted were made prisoners by the French. From the appearance of things, much blood would be shed this summer in that ill-fated island.

An American brig, with about 70 horses (probably from Norfolk) bound to the Mole, by mistake went to Port de Paix, and was immediately taken possession of by a few citizens. The horses were exported at the Cape, the day the Harriot failed.

The Toulon division, consisting of 7 sail of the line and a number of frigates, were hourly expected to arrive.

A Spanish fleet had arrived at port St. Domingo about ten days before the Harriot left the Cape. It was Gid, the Medusa and La Renoncee frigate were to sail on a cruise in a few days.

The French in general were in high spirits.

Lexington, August 13.

Mr. Bradford.

The following is taken from a Richmond Paper being an extract from Mr. Burkes letter, an English politician, & request you to insert it in your next for the benefit of the friends to the British treaty.

A real friend to the people
Extract from Burke's Letter.
Abbe Sieye, has whole nests of pigeon-holes full of configurations,

